

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of section 5 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through January 27, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the concurrent resolution on the budget, House Concurrent Resolution 218, show that current level spending is below the budget resolution by \$2.3 billion in budget authority and \$0.4 billion in outlays. Current level is \$0.8 billion over the revenue floor in 1995 and below by \$8.2 billion over the 5 years 1995-99. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$238.7 billion, \$2.3 billion below the maximum deficit amount for 1995 of \$241.0 billion.

Since my last report, dated January 17, 1995, there has been no action that affects the current level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, January 30, 1995.

Hon. PETE DOMENICI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1995 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1995 budget and is current through January 27, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1995 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H.Con.Res. 218). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, and meets the requirements of Senate scorekeeping of Section 5 of S. Con. Res. 32, the 1986 First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget.

Since my last report, dated January 17, 1995, there has been no action that affects the current level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. BLUM,
(For Robert D. Reischauer).

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1995, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JANUARY 27, 1995

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 218) ¹	Current level ²	Current level over/under resolution
On-budget:			
Budget Authority	\$1,238.7	\$1,236.5	-2.3
Outlays	1,217.6	1,217.2	-0.4
Revenues:			
1995	977.7	978.5	0.8
1995-1999 ³	5,415.2	5,407.0	-8.2
Maximum deficit amount	241.0	238.7	-2.3

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1995, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JANUARY 27, 1995—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 218) ¹	Current level ²	Current level over/under resolution
Debt subject to limit	4,965.1	4,711.4	-253.7
Off-budget:			
Social Security Outlays:			
1995	287.6	287.5	-0.1
1995-1999	1,562.6	1,562.6	*0.
Social Security Revenues:			
1995	360.5	360.3	-0.2
1995-1999	1,998.4	1,998.2	-0.2

¹ Reflects revised allocation under section 9(g) of H. Con. Res. 64 for the Deficit-Neutral reserve fund.

² Current level represents the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.

³ Includes effects, beginning in fiscal year 1996, of the International Anti-trust Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-438).

* Less than \$50 million.

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JANUARY 27, 1995

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions			
Revenues			\$978,466
Permanents and other spending legislation	\$750,307	\$706,236	
Appropriation legislation	738,096	757,783	
Offsetting receipts	(250,027)	(250,027)	
Total previously enacted ..	1,238,376	1,213,992	978,466
Entitlements and mandatories			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	(1,887)	3,189	
Total current level ¹	1,236,489	1,217,181	978,466
Total budget resolution	1,238,744	1,217,605	977,700
Amount remaining:			
Under budget resolution	2,255	424	
Over budget resolution			766

¹ In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$1,244 million in budget authority and \$6,361 million in outlays in funding for emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress, and \$1,027 million in budget authority and \$1,040 million in outlays for emergencies that would be available only upon an official budget request from the President designating the entire amount requested as an emergency requirement.

* Less than \$500 thousand.

Notes: Numbers in parentheses are negative. Detail may not add due to rounding.

ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIBERATION OF AUSCHWITZ

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise to solemnize the 50th anniversary last Friday of the liberation of Auschwitz, the concentration camp where nearly 1½ million innocents were exterminated by the Nazi regime, most of them for the simple reason that they were Jews.

The Nazi Holocaust represents one of the blackest eras of the 20th century, a time which casts a shadow across the landscape of the entire second half of this century.

I quote Paul Johnson, one of our eminent living historians, from one of his many great books, "A History of the Jews":

Hitler had wiped out a third of all Jews, especially the pious and the poor, from whom

Judaism had drawn its peculiar strength. The loss could be seen in secular terms. In the nineteenth century and early twentieth century the world had been immeasurably enriched by the liberated talent streaming out of the old ghettos, which had proved a principal creative force in modern European and North American civilization. The supply continued until Hitler destroyed the source forever. No one will ever know what the world thereby sacrificed. For Israel the deprivation was devastating. It was felt at a personal level, for so many of its citizens had lost virtually all their families and childhood friends, and it was felt collectively: one in three of those who might have built the state was not there. It was felt spiritually perhaps most of all.

"No one will ever know what the world sacrificed." We will always live with that absence; we will always live with the darkness of what was lost.

Churchill called it "the crime without a name." Last Friday at the ceremonies in Poland, Lech Walesa spoke of "the martyrdom of all nations, especially the Jewish Nation." And in Germany Helmut Kohl said it was "the darkest and most terrible chapter in German history." They were all correct.

Civilized men and women are fortunate today that the lands where the Holocaust occurred are free. But the truly free societies must bear burdens, and a burden of freedom is to examine one's past—for the purpose of recognizing the most brutal of realities; for the purpose, perhaps, of understanding; but most importantly, for the purpose of never forgetting. I submit that nations are never completely free until they have the ability, will, and courage to examine their pasts free of censorship, free of cant, free of willful neglect.

The Holocaust Museum in Washington provides a somber, moving, and dramatic memorial to man's most evil capabilities, and it draws thousands to pay homage to the millions of victims of genocide. There is strength in a society that can bear such witness.

Fifty years later, we still live in the shadow of the Holocaust, and indeed, until we can say that all men will respond instinctively and courageously with the highest outrage against genocide, we can never stray far from this darkness.

Last week we commemorated the liberation of Auschwitz. In the same week, 19 Israeli men were killed in a terrorist attack by one of the extremist groups dedicated to the destruction of Israel. In the same week, more intelligence reports surfaced about Iran's nerve gas production, which, combined with its current ballistic missile capabilities, puts it in a position to threaten Israel with gas attacks.

Again, I will quote Paul Johnson:

The overwhelming lesson the Jews learned from the Holocaust was the imperative need to secure for themselves a permanent, self-contained and above all sovereign refuge where if necessary the whole of world Jewry could find safety from its enemies. The First World War made the Zionist state possible. The Second World War made it essential.